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砷对植物生长和生理生化的影响与机制综述

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摘要: 有色金属开采冶炼、工业排污及农业污水灌溉等导致大量砷(As)进入土壤, 土壤砷污染问题日益突出。砷与磷(P)为同主族元素, 具有相似的化学性质和化学行为, 砷通过植物根系的磷转运蛋白被植物吸收。砷在植物体内竞争取代化合物中的磷, 并与巯基结合导致蛋白失活, 影响植物生长和正常生理代谢。然而亦有研究发现, 一定浓度的砷可影响植物生理生化过程, 并对植物生长产生促进作用。本文综述了砷在植物体内的含量与分布, 重点阐述砷对植物生物量、营养元素吸收、生长代谢相关生理生化指标(内源激素、光合参数、丙二醛、抗氧化酶、渗透物质)及根际环境和植物促生菌群落的影响与机制, 以期为理解砷促进超富集植物生长机制的研究提供理论基础, 为挖掘可降低砷毒性和提高砷抗性的方法过程机制提供技术参考。

关键词: 砷; 生物量; 营养吸收; 生理生化特征; 作用机制

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Effects and Mechanisms of Arsenic on Plant Growth and Physiological-Biochemical Characteristics: A Review

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Abstract: The intensive mining activities, industrial sewage discharges and agricultural sewage irrigations lead to large amounts of arsenic (As) entering into soils, inducing increased soil As pollution. Arsenic and phosphorus (P), belonging to the same group, exhibit similar chemical properties and behaviors. Arsenic is taken up by plants via root P transporters. After entering into plants, As competes and replace P in compounds, and binds with sulfhydryl groups causing protein inactivation, affecting plant growth and normal physiological metabolism. However, studies showed that As at specific levels affected plant physiological processes and plant growth. Therefore, this paper reviews the differences of As content and distribution in plants, illustrates the effects and mechanisms of As on plant biomass, nutrient uptake, growth or metabolism-related physiological and biochemical indexes (endogenous hormones, photosynthesis parameter, malondialdehyde, antioxidant enzymes, and osmotic substances), and rhizosphere properties and microbial community of plant growth promotion bacteria. The information helps to better understand

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the mechanisms for As-promoted plant growth in hyperaccumulators, and provides theoretical supports to develop strategies to improve plants As detoxicity and resistant ability.

Keywords: arsenic; biomass; nutrient uptake; physiological-biochemical characteristics; mechanism

砷(As)是广泛存在环境中的类金属^[1],通过含As矿物风化、火山喷发、森林火灾等自然过程和工业冶炼、农药的生产和使用等人类活动进入土壤并积累,土壤As污染问题日益突出^[2-3]。As在土壤中主要以无机As形式存在^[4-6],无机As具有高毒性的特点^[7-8]。As是磷(P)的同主族元素,砷酸盐(As(V))通过植物根系P转运蛋白被植物吸收^[9],对植物生

长发育具有毒性效应(图1)。进入组织的As(V)竞争取代细胞腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)中的P,形成不稳定化合物,导致细胞产能减弱^[10]。亚砷酸盐(As(III))毒性更强,对巯基(-SH)的高亲和力决定As(III)可与蛋白质和酶中-SH结合,并可损伤脱氧核糖核酸(deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA),干扰细胞正常生理生化作用^[11-12]。

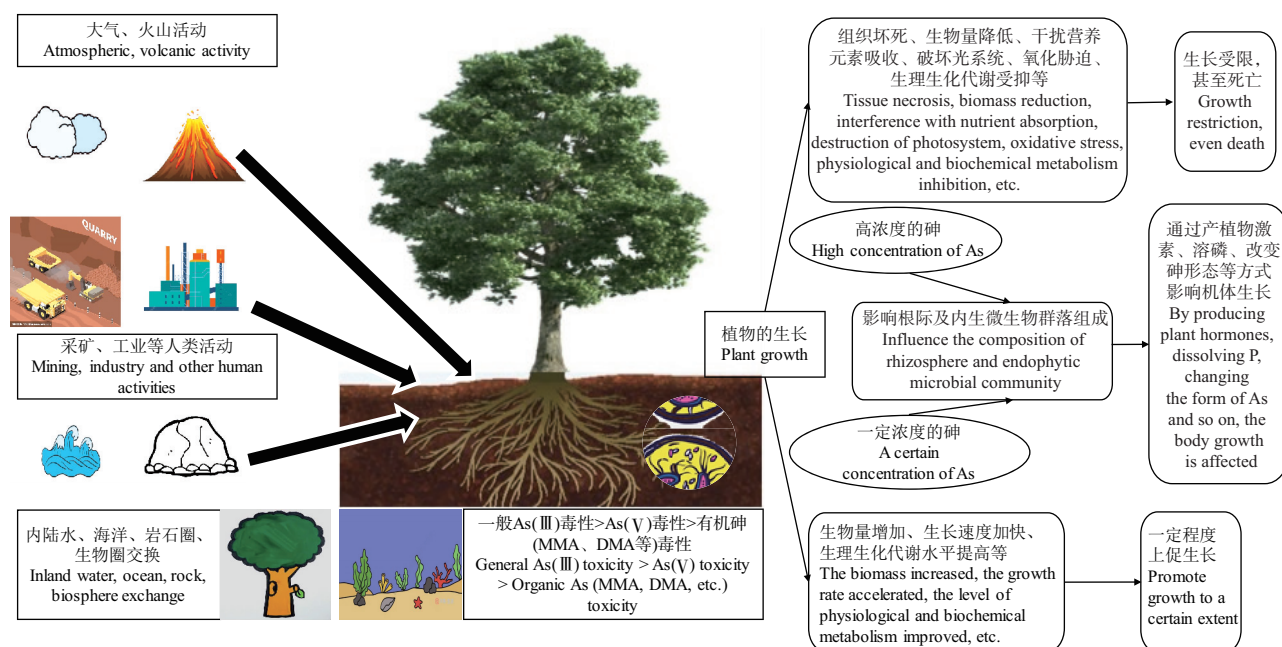


图1 砷的来源及对植物的影响

注:MMA表示甲基砷酸钠,DMA表示二甲砷酸钠三水合物。

Fig. 1 Arsenic sources and effects on plants

Note: MMA stands for sodium methylarsenate, and DMA stands for sodium dimethylarsenate trihydrate.

重金属对植物生长发育表现出双相剂量-效应关系,即毒物刺激效应(hormesis):在低浓度阈值范围重金属内会刺激植物,但在高浓度阈值范围重金属内会抑制植物。As对植物生长和生理生化的影响在某种程度上符合毒物刺激效应,通常表现为倒U型:低浓度时表现出一定程度的植物生长促进作用,高浓度时表现出植物生长强烈抑制作用^[13-17]。随着土壤As含量增加,水烛(*Typha angustifolia*)实验表明其株高、根长、干质量等生长指标均表现出先增后减的趋势,As胁迫对水烛生长起到低促高抑的作用^[18]。亦有研究发现,As对植物生长亦存在低浓

度无显著影响,高浓度则显著抑制生长的结果:As浓度由 $0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 升至 $15 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时大麦(*Hordeum vulgare*)侧根和根毛生长受抑逐渐增加;高浓度As($30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)使大麦根系变黑,侧根和根毛生长受阻^[19]。此外,有毒重金属通过影响植物对营养元素的吸收^[20-21]、扰乱养分平衡^[22]等途径亦会干扰机体生长,导致生物量降低。

植物生理生化特征(内源激素、光合参数、丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)、抗氧化酶、渗透物质等)亦会受到As胁迫影响从而发生改变。植物激素对植物的生长发育具有重要的调控作用,从影响细胞

分裂分化到影响生根发芽等方面,其中生长素吲哚乙酸(indoleacetic acid, IAA)能促进植物生长和发育过程,胁迫下 IAA 含量变化对植物自身生长具有重要意义。光合作用是植物生存的基础,植物通过光合作用将光能和无机物转变为有机物并积累供自身生长,通过呼吸作用为自身代谢供能。光合参数可反映光合作用的强度,间接反映植物目前的生长状况^[23]。胁迫环境可诱使植物组织产生大量活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)^[24], ROS 积累产生的氧化胁迫诱导质膜受损,引发过氧化作用产物 MDA 含量升高^[25];组织内 ROS 含量升高亦使超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)等抗氧化酶的活性增强^[26],机体通过增强抗氧化酶活性保持自由基代谢平衡^[27]。胁迫环境亦可刺激机体增强代谢强度,增加渗透物质(如可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白、脯氨酸(proline, Pro)等)含量,通过稳定生物大分子正常生理结构和功能等方面增强解毒能力^[28]。因此,不同植物对 As 的耐受性差异导致其养分吸收和生理生化指标响应存在差异。

植物根际是土壤、微生物和根系相互作用的关键地带,As 通过与土壤、离子间作用,刺激根系等方式作用于根周微生境,通过诱导植物促生菌(plant growth promoting bacteria, PGPB)丰度变化间接影响植物生长,微生物已进化出多种促生的机制^[29],例如 α 变形菌(Alphaproteobacteria)、肠杆菌(*Enterobacter* sp.)、血杆菌(*Sanguibacter* sp.)等通过合成 IAA、分泌铁载体等途径实现促生^[30-31]。

本文综述 As 对植物生物量、营养元素吸收、生理生化指标(IAA、光合参数、MDA、抗氧化酶、渗透物质)、根际环境和促生微生物影响的研究成果,以期理解 As 对植物生长的影响过程及促进超富集植物生长的机制提供理论依据。

1 砷在植物体内的含量、分布及对生物量的影响 (Arsenic content, distribution and effect on biomass in plants)

1.1 砷在植物体内的含量与分布

通常,植物将 As 蓄积于地下部,地上部 As 含量 $<10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,例如南瓜(*Cucurbita moschata*)根系 As 含量显著高于地上部(87% vs. 13%)^[32],而超积累植物蜈蚣草(*Pteris vittate*)地上部 As 含量可达 $22\,816\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[33]。由表1可知 As 处理后(250 mg·

kg^{-1} 和 $500\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)蜈蚣草转运系数(translocation factor, TF)为104和94^[34];蜈蚣草同属蕨类植物荫生凤尾蕨(*Pteris umbrosa*)As 处理后(0~600 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)转运系数 >1 ,表明 *P. umbrosa* 亦可转运 As^[35]。芦苇(*Phragmites australis*)^[36]、三七(*Panax notoginseng*)^[37]、水烛^[38]、白菜(*Brassica rapa*)^[39]、苦草(*Vallisneria spiralis*)^[40]、小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)^[41]、老芒麦(*Elymus sibiricus*)、香根草(*Vetiveria zizanioides*)^[42]等转运系数 <1 ,表明大多植物对 As 转运量低,主要蓄积于地下部,而超积累植物可将 As 高效转运地上部。

1.2 砷对植物生物量的影响

研究发现,一定浓度 As(0.1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)促进十字花科、伞形科和茄科蔬菜幼苗生长;中高浓度 As($>5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)使幼苗矮小、叶片皱缩、叶脉黄化、植株萎蔫,根尖部分坏死、主根生长受抑并发黑坏死^[43],说明 As 对植物生长具有双重性,一定浓度范围内可促进植物生长,较高浓度则抑制生长,甚至导致死亡。

对根系研究发现 As 处理后不同植物根系生物量变化存在差异:As 处理(0~100 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)使老芒麦根系生物量由 $1.11\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ 增至 $1.73\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ 后降至 $0.26\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$;As 处理(0~200 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)未使芦苇根系生物量显著变化($P<0.05$);As 处理(0~30 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)使桉根系生物量降至 $0.49\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ ^[44],形成该结果的可能原因是不同植物根系对 As 耐性的差异(表1)。

对茎叶研究发现 As 处理(45 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 和180 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)使蜈蚣草地上部生物量增加^[45];400 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ As 处理亦使 *P. umbrosa* 叶生物量增加 $1.62\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$,600 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理使生物量降低^[35]表明 As 与 *P. umbrosa* 生长存在一种剂量效应关系。对水烛和桉的研究亦发现剂量效应关系:As 处理(0~150 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)使水烛地上部生物量增至 $15.2\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$,200 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 处理生物量显著降低($P<0.05$)^[46];As 处理(0~10 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)对桉(*Eucalyptus robusta*)亦无显著影响,30 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理生物量显著降低($P<0.05$)(表1),表明一定浓度的 As 处理可使地上部生物量提高,超过阈值则显著抑制。高浓度 As 处理(180 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$;400 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)蜈蚣草和 *P. umbrosa* 生物量未显著降低,表明 As 耐受高于水烛和桉等植物,高效转运、固定、液泡区隔化为超积累植物 As 耐受的机制之一。

一定 As 浓度内老芒麦、玉米(*Zea mays*)^[47]、黑麦草(*Lolium perenne*)^[48]、菜心(*Brassica parachinensis*)^[49]等生物量未显著降低;超过一定浓度后生物量显著降低是 As 的毒害效应增强所致(表1)。As 促生

表 1 砷在植物的分布及其对生物量的影响
Table 1 Arsenic distribution in plants and its effect on plant biomass

植物种类 Plant species	土壤 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(μg·株 ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(μg·株 ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)			参考文献 Reference
	Soil As content	Aboveground As content	Underground As content		根 Root	茎 Stem	叶 Leaves	
	/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	/(μg·plant ⁻¹)	/(μg·plant ⁻¹)					
老芒麦 <i>Elymus sibiricus</i>	0	0.82	0.49	1.67	1.11	1.35	2.72	[42]
	10	81.9	65.6	1.24	1.73	1.19	3.72	
	100	85.8	250	0.34	0.26	0.14	0.38	
香根草 <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	0	0.77	0.55	1.40	3.11	1.19	2.65	
	10	42.1	28.6	1.47	3.07	0.94	2.23	
	100	80.7	279	0.29	2.85	1.15	1.94	
	土壤 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Aboveground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Underground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)		参考文献 Reference	
					根 Root	地上部 Aboveground		
蜈蚣草 <i>Pteris vittata</i>	0	912	111	8.22	—	—	[34]	
	250	22 816	220	104	—	—		
	500	31 335	333	94.0	—	—		
	0	5.19	1.46	3.55	8.01	9.99	[45]	
	45	265	192	1.38	5.34	18.1		
	180	2 936	225	13.0	3.84	13.9		
芦苇 <i>Phragmites communis</i>	0	0.90	1.71	0.53	7.51	8.40	[36]	
	50	6.62	12.3	0.54	7.52	9.01		
	100	7.43	17.5	0.42	7.49	8.31		
	200	7.70	21.7	0.35	7.46	8.19		
水烛 <i>Typha angustifolia</i>	0	0.90	2.40	0.38	6.42	10.2	[46]	
	50	3.93	5.20	0.76	6.11	11.9		
	100	10.1	34.2	0.30	7.63	12.6		
	150	27.1	188	0.14	10.3	15.2		
	200	99.5	511	0.19	3.74	7.30		
	土壤 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Aboveground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Underground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)		参考文献 Reference	
三七 <i>Panax notoginseng</i>	0	0.09	0.58	0.16	7.98		[37]	
	80	0.13	1.35	0.10	7.96			
	140	0.17	1.65	0.10	6.88			
	200	0.23	2.53	0.10	6.01			
水烛 <i>Typha angustifolia</i>	0	6.21	12.1	0.51	42.5		[38]	
	50	13.4	55.5	0.24	36.7			
	100	12.4	44.7	0.28	44.2			
	200	78.8	240	0.33	28.4			
白菜 <i>Brassica rapa</i>	0	0.002	0.22	0.01	—		[39]	
	100	0.04	0.49	0.01	—			
	200	0.19	13.1	0.01	—			

续表 1

植物种类 Plant species	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·株 ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·株 ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)			参考文献 Reference
	Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	Aboveground As content /(mg·plant ⁻¹)	Underground As content /(mg·plant ⁻¹)		根	茎	叶	
	Root	Stem	Leaves					
荫生凤尾蕨 <i>Pteris umbrosa</i>	0	1.87	0.49	3.82	10.4	2.32	6.26	[35]
	100	2.42	1.61	1.50	8.41	2.51	6.05	
	200	4.34	2.28	1.90	9.87	2.50	7.63	
	400	6.02	3.59	1.68	9.01	2.37	7.88	
	600	8.91	5.80	1.54	5.51	2.30	5.47	
	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)			参考文献 Reference
	Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	Aboveground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Underground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)		根	茎	叶	
	Root	Stem	Leaves					
桉 <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	0	1.91	1.15	1.66	0.86	1.23	3.17	[44]
	5	40.5	135	0.30	0.76	1.25	2.98	
	10	48.6	293	0.17	0.75	1.32	2.88	
	20	64.6	294	0.22	0.64	1.10	2.09	
	30	79.3	315	0.25	0.49	0.83	1.10	
	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)		参考文献 Reference	
	Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	Aboveground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Underground As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)		根	地上部		
	Root	Aboveground						
苦草 <i>Vallisneria natans</i>	0	1.99	69.3	0.03	—	—	[40]	
	0.1	68.4	490	0.14	—	—		
	0.5	118	990	0.12	—	—		
	1	177	1 150	0.15	—	—		
南农 0686	0.0004	—	—	—	91.6	92.9	[41]	
Nannong 0686	0.001	10.1	551	0.02	88.4	90.9		
小麦	0.0004	—	—	—	88.9	88.8		
<i>Triticum</i> MV964091	0.001	10.9	664	0.02	85.7	85.9		
<i>aestivum</i>	0.0004	—	—	—	91.5	91.2		
宁麦 9 号	0.001	8.42	352	0.02	76.6	79.7		
黑麦草 <i>Lolium perenne</i>	0	10.1	23.9	0.42	0.61	0.84	[48]	
	0.375	34.5	178	0.19	0.39	0.90		
	0.75	79.4	306	0.26	0.38	0.67		
	1.875	163	809	0.20	0.31	0.58		
	3.75	376	1 438	0.26	0.32	0.31		

续表 1

		溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Aboveground As content /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Underground As content /(mg·L ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)		参考文献 Reference
						根 Root	地上部 Aboveground	
菜心 <i>Brassica parachinensis</i>	HY49	0	0.50	2.41	0.21	6.24	67.2	[49]
		1	5.51	13.5	0.41	6.20	63.4	
		5	9.31	70.3	0.13	5.91	60.1	
		15	13.3	178	0.07	5.27	31.8	
	NX45	0	0.50	2.53	0.20	6.02	69.8	
		1	6.50	21.4	0.30	5.97	60.3	
		5	11.4	63.3	0.18	5.54	58.7	
		15	14.4	213	0.07	4.73	24.6	

		溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	地上部 As 含量 /(μg·g ⁻¹) Aboveground As content /(μg·g ⁻¹)	地下部 As 含量 /(μg·g ⁻¹) Underground As content /(μg·g ⁻¹)	转运系数 Translocation factor	生物量/(g·株 ⁻¹) Biomass/(g·plant ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference
石育 9 号 Shiyu No.9 玉米 <i>Zea mays</i>	石育 9 号 Shiyu No.9	0	0.47	0.15	3.13	1.72	[47]
		2	2.55	5.02	0.51	1.60	
		8	7.44	11.6	0.64	1.53	
		20	9.26	17.5	0.53	1.38	
	玉米 <i>Zea mays</i>	40	16.3	45.1	0.36	1.11	
		0	0.39	0.13	3.00	1.88	
		2	0.50	5.81	0.09	1.94	
		8	3.72	14.1	0.26	1.79	
		20	5.79	18.4	0.31	1.47	
		40	10.6	41.1	0.26	1.37	

原因之一是 As 可增强机体生理代谢强度,从而促进生长;当浓度超过自身承受时生长受抑,高浓度有毒金属抑制植物生长的原因之一是重金属与—SH 结合,有丝分裂活性降低,影响细胞分裂和植物生长^[50]。

2 砷对植物营养元素吸收的影响 (Effect of arsenic on absorption of nutrient elements in plants)

As 是植物生长非必需元素,研究发现 As 与营养元素吸收间存在相互作用,例如硫(S)可降低植株受到的 As 毒害^[51];钙(Ca)可增加 As 胁迫下芥菜 (*Brassica juncea*) 幼苗的鲜质量和叶面积^[52];P 可提高水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) 籽粒 As 积累^[53],As 可能通过干扰养分吸收影响植物代谢间接影响植物生长。

当生长环境发生变化时,植物可通过调节养分需求,改变元素丰度,从而适应环境。As(V)处理使

蜈蚣草钾(K)、锌(Zn)、镍(Ni)及叶铁(Fe)、P 含量升高(55%、15%、29%、56%、40%),Ca 含量降低(35%)^[54],蜈蚣草 K、Zn、Ni 吸收增加和 Fe、P 转移增加可能与其生长环境相关。As(V)处理亦使剑叶凤尾蕨 (*Pteris ensiformis*)^[54]、卷心菜 (*Brassica oleracea*)^[55]、小麦^[56]、水稻^[57] 和欧亚槭 (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)^[58] 营养元素含量变化。例如,As(V)处理(0~0.2 mg·L⁻¹)使卷心菜 P、根 K 含量降低,Ca、镁(Mg)、根 Fe 含量增加($P<0.05$);80 mg·L⁻¹ As(V)抑制水稻分蘖期 K、P、N 吸收,增加成熟期茎叶 Fe、Mn 含量($P<0.05$)。研究发现,As(III)使黑麦草^[48,59]、生菜 (*Lactuca sativa*)^[60] 和番茄 (*Solanum lycopersicum*)^[61] 营养元素含量发生变化,具体研究结果由表 2 所示。

植物品种、浓度水平、耐受能力差异导致植物对 As 的响应存在差异,对养分的影响可能体现于影响

表 2 砷对植物营养元素吸收的影响
Table 2 Effects of arsenic on nutrient elements uptake in plants

植物种类 Plant species		溶液 As(V) 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(mg·g ⁻¹)	P /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mg /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ca /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ni /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference
蜈蚣草 <i>Pteris vittata</i>	根	0	13.8	1 626	4.44	26.7	8.11	348	57.5	5.51	[54]
	Root	15	26.1	1 093	4.49	19.4	4.05	199	61.2	7.37	
	叶	0	18.8	1 287	4.02	18.1	5.72	135	61.7	6.05	
	Leaves	15	24.5	1 797	4.86	21.0	4.93	211	75.8	7.51	
	根	0	9.87	985	2.66	11.5	0.23	136	50.0	0.94	
	Root	15	10.0	1 265	2.31	8.87	0.11	111	38.9	0.40	
剑叶凤尾蕨 <i>Pteris ensiformis</i>	叶	0	15.8	1 265	2.28	7.81	0.11	83.0	26.0	0.40	
	Leaves	15	18.7	1 205	3.41	14.6	0.29	131	70.5	0.86	
		溶液 As(V) 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	P /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mg /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ca /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	S /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference
卷心菜 <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	根	0	18 695	4 960	2 034	23.0	7 064	1 327	133	5 227	[55]
	Root	0.05	13 987	3 566	2 135	39.0	7 688	2 015	145	4 636	
		0.2	11 493	3 426	2 689	34.0	9 858	2 503	147	5 936	
	茎叶	0	22 840	2 767	2 376	22.0	18 467	73.0	32.0	10 819	
	Stem and leaves	0.05	22 388	2 425	2 625	28.0	22 516	84.0	28.0	10 703	
		0.2	22 622	2 385	2 484	19.0	19 216	75.0	34.0	10 436	
		溶液 As(V) 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(g·kg ⁻¹)	P /(g·kg ⁻¹)	Mg /(g·kg ⁻¹)	Ca /(g·kg ⁻¹)	N /(g·kg ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Cu /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference
小麦 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	根	0	23.8	8.53	0.83	5.39	23.1	4 269	36.9	15.1	[56]
	Root	5	31.3	10.5	1.02	5.65	22.0	3 155	38.9	21.5	
		10	31.5	8.74	0.93	6.01	23.8	2 232	28.2	19.5	
		20	20.8	5.02	0.75	5.29	20.7	2 595	26.1	13.9	
	茎叶	0	33.0	9.62	1.10	2.82	24.1	80.3	24.7	14.2	
	Stem and leaves	5	32.4	10.0	1.24	3.35	25.0	60.4	20.3	10.5	
		10	32.6	9.29	1.22	2.94	22.4	53.9	14.1	10.1	
		20	27.4	7.58	1.38	3.92	20.9	40.3	9.00	6.40	
		溶液 As(V) 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(g·kg ⁻¹)	P /(g·kg ⁻¹)	N /(g·kg ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Cu /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)		参考文献 Reference
水稻 <i>Oryza sativa</i>	根	0	22.4	0.0012	20.5	—	—	—	—		[57]
	Root	40	19.8	0.0011	16.6	—	—	—	—		
		80	16.9	0.0008	10.4	—	—	—	—		
	茎叶	0	42.6	1.48	21.1	675	10.8	165	41.1		
	Stem and leaves	40	35.7	1.08	18.3	990	8.95	202	37.2		
	leaves	80	29.9	0.82	14.2	1 045	6.99	237	29.9		

续表 2

		溶液 As(V)浓度/(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mg /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Na /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ca /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Si /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	P /(g·kg ⁻¹)	B /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference
欧亚槭 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	根	0	2 130	156	138	2 427	11 615	0.67	49.6	[58]
	Root	75	236	222	328	3 451	12 065	0.50	45.5	
	茎	0	1 968	502	466	3 456	285	0.81	13.1	
	Stem	75	385	323	906	2 455	310	0.65	13.4	
	叶	0	3 160	768	43.0	2 675	121	—	9.40	
	Leaves	75	1 173	440	41.0	1 356	130	—	8.70	
		溶液 As(Ⅲ)浓度/(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(Ⅲ) concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	K /(mg·g ⁻¹)	P /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Mg /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ca /(mg·g ⁻¹)	N /(mg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference	
黑麦草 <i>Lolium perenne</i>		0	28.9	8.89	2.62	402	10.4	30.2	[48]	
	根	0.375	31.6	8.71	2.06	481	9.21	29.9		
	Root	1.875	30.5	7.67	2.36	419	9.25	31.4		
		3.75	30.6	7.56	2.76	557	11.4	31.8		
		0	55.2	6.71	7.92	305	18.1	34.2		
	叶	0.375	56.1	6.19	6.15	314	16.3	35.7		
	Leaves	1.875	55.0	6.01	6.19	332	15.9	34.9		
		3.75	52.9	5.61	5.83	369	19.3	30.8		
		土壤 As(Ⅲ)含量/(mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As(Ⅲ) content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	K /(mg·g ⁻¹)	P /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Mg /(mg·g ⁻¹)	Mn /(μg·g ⁻¹)	Ca /(mg·g ⁻¹)	N /(mg·g ⁻¹)		
茎	0	27.6	2.96	2.32	40.6	2.27	14.9	[59]		
Stem	100	39.9	3.44	2.02	31.5	3.41	15.1			
叶	0	33.5	3.97	2.53	32.7	3.37	37.5			
Leaves	100	44.9	4.86	2.21	29.9	3.00	32.2			
		溶液 As(Ⅲ)浓度/(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(Ⅲ) concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Cu /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference			
生菜 <i>Lactuca sativa</i>		0	926	244	37.3	17.2	[60]			
	根	2	269	192	26.2	11.4				
	Root	5	358	201	36.4	12.7				
		10	317	284	43.9	14.6				
		0	129	105	26.8	6.60				
	叶	2	110	74.0	24.8	5.06				
	Leaves	5	123	66.6	23.9	5.23				
		10	107	162	28.1	7.14				
		溶液 As(Ⅲ)浓度/(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(Ⅲ) concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	Mn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Fe /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	Cu /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	参考文献 Reference			
番茄 <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	根	0	4.59	38.5	0.41	4.05	[61]			
	Root	1.5	286	1 260	35.5	20.1				
		3	256	1 180	30.6	13.7				
	茎	0	45.5	168	69.7	17.0				
	Stem	1.5	43.5	376	62.3	13.3				
		3	36.6	155	53.6	15.4				
		0	80.1	179	52.4	22.7				
	叶	1.5	49.1	154	40.6	15.3				
	Leaves	3	52.2	198	32.4	22.0				

摄入、竞争、改变代谢等方面。As 改变营养元素的吸收分布,导致不同植物及其不同器官中营养元素含量的差异。As 可促进蜈蚣草生长^[62],产生这一现象的可能原因是蜈蚣草通过吸收养分提高对 As 的耐性。As(V)或 As(III)处理使植株体内一种或多种营养元素含量改变,部分营养元素含量增加可能与 As 解毒相关,是植物适应逆境的抗逆机制,如卷心菜和小麦中 Mg、Ca 含量增加,但常见植物(如卷心菜、小麦、水稻等)未具有与蜈蚣草相似的 As 适应机理,长期暴露于特定形态和浓度的 As 胁迫下,关键营养元素(如 K、P、Fe 等)的含量可能会不足,从而在不同程度上干扰植物的生长和生理代谢。

3 砷对植物生理生化的影响 (Effects of arsenic on plant physiology and biochemistry)

3.1 砷对植物吲哚乙酸含量的影响

IAA 具有调节生长速率、促进生根等作用,因此近年 IAA 在促生和抗逆研究中备受关注,Fässler 等^[63]发现 $10^{-10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ IAA 处理可促进向日葵(*Helianthus annuus*)生长,极低浓度 IAA 便具有促生、缓解胁迫的作用。As(V)处理使大叶井口边草(*Pteris cretica*)和剑叶凤尾蕨叶片 IAA 含量显著增加($P < 0.05$),IAA 含量增加可能与 IAA 氧化酶(IAAO)活性受抑相关(表 3)。据该研究报道,As(V)处理后非超积累植物剑叶凤尾蕨无明显受害症状,仅部分幼苗矮小,长势缓慢^[64]。大叶井口边草和剑叶凤尾蕨 IAA 含量的增加可促进细胞分裂分化、组织生长,以提高植物对 As 的耐受性。

3.2 砷对植物光合参数的影响

光合作用是植物生长发育的一个重要过程,光合系统是光合作用的基础,光合系统对重金属敏感,在机体表现出损害症状前光合系统可能便已遭到损伤^[65]。净光合速率(net photosynthetic rate, Pn)指植物光合作用积累有机物的量;叶绿素(chlorophyll, Chl)是进行光合作用的重要色素;光合系统 II 最大光化学量子产量(F_v/F_m)通常为一个稳定值,不受物种和生长条件影响, $F_v/F_m < 0.8$ 表明光合系统可能受损^[66];叶绿素荧光信号变化幅度(F_v/F_o)表征光合作用效率,数值越高光合效率越高,植物能更好利用光能^[67],是描述植物生长和光合作用强度的重要指标。随着 As(V)浓度升高,小麦 Pn 和 Chl 含量逐渐降低^[68];As(III)浓度为 $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时,烟草 F_v/F_m 、 F_v/F_o 稳定($4.26 \sim 4.49$ vs. $4.25 \sim 4.54$; $0.80 \sim 0.82$ vs. 0.79

~ 0.82),As(III)浓度 $\geq 20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时,烟草 F_v/F_m 、 F_v/F_o 显著降低($P < 0.05$)^[69]。青萍(*Lemna minor*)亦表现类似的结果,As(III)浓度 $\geq 3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, F_v/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 显著降低($P < 0.05$)^[70],表明 As(V)或 As(III)对植物光合系统影响存在一种剂量效应关系,一定浓度内光合参数稳定,超过一定浓度后毒性效应增强,光合系统受损严重(表 3)。

光合系统拥有一定调节能力,一定浓度范围内植株光合参数较为稳定,超过可承受限度后光合系统部分失活。叶绿体是进行光合作用的场所,光合色素和叶绿体结构完整是决定光合水平因素之一,As 胁迫下光合参数降低可能因为光合色素降解,叶绿体结构破坏、功能紊乱所致,光合参数反应灵敏,参数变化可客观反映机体受胁迫程度。

3.3 砷对植物丙二醛含量的影响

膜脂过氧化是 As 诱导的严重毒害之一。质膜是细胞的重要屏障,是保护细胞存活的基础,正常情况下机体 ROS 产生与清除处于动态平衡状态,As 破坏自由基代谢平衡并诱发氧化胁迫,氧化胁迫可损伤细胞生物大分子和质膜,膜脂破坏、透性改变和电解质渗漏引发电导率和 MDA 含量变化^[71],MDA 含量高表明膜脂过氧化程度高,细胞受损严重,MDA 亦会引起生命大分子聚合,进一步引发细胞结构和功能改变^[72]。随着 As(III)和洛克沙肿(ROX)浓度的升高,生菜叶 MDA 呈现升高趋势($0.72 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ vs. $1.25 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$; $0.73 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ vs. $1.08 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), $0.75 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 处理亦使二甲砷酸钠三水合物(DMA)处理组 MDA 含量显著升高($P < 0.05$),As(V)和甲基砷酸钠(MMA)处理 MDA 与对照相比无显著变化^[73]。As(V)或 As(III)处理亦使小麦^[74]和水烛^[75]MDA 含量显著增加($P < 0.05$),叶片 MDA 含量逐渐增加说明 As 引起过氧化反应加强并加剧膜脂损伤,这对植物生长不利(表 3)。

3.4 砷对植物抗氧化酶活性的影响

植物通过提高抗氧化酶活性缓解组织内氧化损伤。自然条件下 ROS 的产生与消除为一种动态平衡,为缓解 As 诱发的氧化胁迫,组织会释放多种抗氧化酶清除积累的 ROS。SOD 是细胞内清除 ROS 的第一道防线,ROS 含量升高导致 SOD 活性增强, SOD 将 ROS 反应为毒性较小的过氧化氢^[76]。抗氧化酶对 ROS 敏感,ROS 生成速率超过 SOD 清除速率时便产生氧化胁迫,氧化胁迫亦可影响 POD、CAT 等抗氧化酶活性。

表 3 土壤/溶液中砷对植物生理生化的影响
Table 3 Effects of arsenic in soil/solution on physiology and biochemistry of plants

植物种类 Plant species	土壤 As(V)含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As(V) content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	IAA 含量 /(ng·g ⁻¹) IAA content /(ng·g ⁻¹)	叶 As 含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Leaves As content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	IAAO 含量 /(μg·g ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹) IAAO content /(μg·g ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
大叶井口边草 <i>Pteris cretica</i>	0	16.2	—	38.4	[64]
	50	23.4	243	37.3	
	100	57.4	318	10.1	
	200	45.4	329	16.3	
剑叶凤尾蕨 <i>Pteris ensiformis</i>	0	18.8	—	37.9	[64]
	50	20.5	39.1	37.8	
	100	28.0	59.1	29.9	
	200	30.6	50.2	26.7	
	溶液 As(V)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	净光合速率 /(m ² ·s ⁻¹) Pn/(m ² ·s ⁻¹)	叶绿素 a 含量 /(mg·g ⁻¹) Chl a content /(mg·g ⁻¹)	叶绿素 b 含量 /(mg·g ⁻¹) Chl b content /(mg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
小麦 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	0	22.4	1.11	0.56	[68]
	5	19.1	1.13	0.57	
	10	17.9	1.15	0.58	
	30	6.55	0.18	0.20	
	90	4.10	0.20	0.09	
	土壤 As(Ⅲ)含量 /(mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As(Ⅲ) content /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	F_v/F_o	F_v/F_m		参考文献 References
烟草 <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	0	4.26 ~ 4.49	0.80 ~ 0.82		[69]
	10	4.25 ~ 4.54	0.79 ~ 0.82		
	20	3.36 ~ 4.50	0.76 ~ 0.79		
	40	3.23 ~ 3.62	0.76 ~ 0.78		
	100	2.41 ~ 3.45	0.68 ~ 0.77		
	溶液 As(Ⅲ)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(Ⅲ) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	F_v/F_o	F_v/F_m		参考文献 References
青萍 <i>Lemna minor</i>	0	5.35	0.79		[70]
	1	3.67	0.77		
	3	2.01	0.66		
	6	0.61	0.39		
	12	0.50	0.34		

续表 3

生菜 <i>Lactuca sativa</i>	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	As(Ⅲ)处理叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) As(Ⅲ) treatment group leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	DMA 处理叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) DMA treatment group leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References	
	0	0.72	0.75		
	0.375	0.70	0.73		
	0.75	0.84	0.94		
	1.875	1.25	0.76	[73]	
	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	As(V)处理叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) As(V) treatment group leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	MMA 处理叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) MMA treatment group leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	ROX 处理叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) ROX treatment group leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	0.74	0.75	0.73	
	0.375	0.60	0.76	0.59	
	3.75	0.86	0.78	0.80	
	11.25	0.60	0.76	1.08	[73]
小麦 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	溶液 As(Ⅲ)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(Ⅲ) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	根 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) Root MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	茎叶 MDA 含量 /(μmol·g ⁻¹) Stem and leaves MDA content /(μmol·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References	
	0	20.2 ~ 20.6	17.5 ~ 18.6		
	0.375	21.5 ~ 23.2	22.4 ~ 23.8		
	0.75	22.8 ~ 24.9	24.0 ~ 25.6		
	1.875	26.7 ~ 28.9	28.6 ~ 31.3		
水烛 <i>Typha angustifolia</i>	溶液 As(V)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	生长叶 MDA 含量 /(nmol·g ⁻¹) Growing leaves MDA content /(nmol·g ⁻¹)	成熟叶 MDA 含量 /(nmol·g ⁻¹) Mature leaves MDA content /(nmol·g ⁻¹)	衰老叶 MDA 含量 /(nmol·g ⁻¹) Senescent leaves MDA content /(nmol·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	44.3	92.3	74.5	
	2	55.1	105	120	
	5	60.2	104	141	
	10	116	128	152	

续表 3

生菜 <i>Lactuca sativa</i>	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	As(Ⅲ)处理叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) As(Ⅲ) treatment group leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	DMA 处理叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) DMA treatment group leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References	
	0	399	399		
	0.375	489	605		
	0.75	601	611		
	1.875	665	613	[73]	
	溶液 As 浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	As(V)处理叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) As(V) treatment group leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	MMA 处理叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) MMA treatment group leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	ROX 处理叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) ROX treatment group leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	412	394	405	
	0.375	430	528	489	
	3.75	433	537	484	
	11.25	489	236	480	[73]
桉 <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	溶液 As(V)浓度/(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	根 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 POD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root POD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	550	19.7	63.1	
	5	545	21.9	81.1	
	10	681	31.0	71.1	
	30	141	10.1	60.2	[77]
		叶 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 POD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves POD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	235	27.9	86.2	
	5	250	32.7	93.1	
	10	276	45.3	84.9	
	30	122	1.90	44.3	[77]
水烛 <i>Typha angustifolia</i>	溶液 As(V)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	叶 SOD 活性 /(U·g ⁻¹) Leaves SOD activity /(U·g ⁻¹)	叶 CAT 活性 /(mg·g ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹) Leaves CAT activity /(mg·g ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹)	叶 POD 活性 /(kU·g ⁻¹) Leaves POD activity /(kU·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	161	102	16.1	
	0.5	224	101	19.6	
	2	213	124	18.8	
	10	123	82.1	10.9	

续表 3

	溶液 As(V)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	根 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 APX 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root APX activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
香根草 <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	0	—	—	95.0	[79]
	10	—	—	193	
	20	4 684	632	123	
	50	5 801	2 300	152	
		叶 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 APX 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves APX activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	—	535	285	[79]
	10	—	768	143	
	20	—	493	36.7	
	50	—	960	45.0	
		根 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	根 APX 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Root APX activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	1 307	872	118	[79]
	10	1 984	994	71.7	
	20	2 617	1 064	172	
	50	2 300	490	200	
蜈蚣草 <i>Pteris vittata</i>		叶 SOD 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves SOD activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 CAT 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves CAT activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	叶 APX 活性 /(U·mg ⁻¹) Leaves APX activity /(U·mg ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	2 134	1 102	140	[79]
	10	4 734	1 645	182	
	20	5 151	2 150	535	
	50	3 601	1 457	293	
		溶液 As(V)浓度 /(mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As(V) concentration /(mg·L ⁻¹)	叶可溶性蛋白质含量 /(mg·g ⁻¹) Leaves soluble protein content /(mg·g ⁻¹)	叶 Pro 含量 /(μg·g ⁻¹) Leaves Pro content /(μg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0		11.9 ~ 12.1	23.5 ~ 26.2	[25]
	2		11.3 ~ 11.7	27.5 ~ 28.6	
	8		8.91 ~ 10.9	28.4 ~ 32.5	
	40		5.91 ~ 8.11	15.3 ~ 20.9	
玉米 <i>Zea mays</i>					

续表 3

生菜 <i>Lactuca sativa</i>	溶液 As 浓度 (mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration (mg·L ⁻¹)	As(Ⅲ)处理叶 蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) As(Ⅲ) treatment group leaves protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	DMA 处理叶 蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) DMA treatment group leaves protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References	
	0	13.1	13.3		
	0.375	13.5	14.9		
	0.75	13.4	12.9		
	1.875	9.82	11.0		
	溶液 As 浓度 (mg·L ⁻¹) Solution As concentration (mg·L ⁻¹)	As(V)处理叶 蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) As(V) treatment group leaves protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	MMA 处理叶 蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) MMA treatment group leaves protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	ROX 处理叶 蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) ROX treatment group leaves protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References
	0	13.6	13.7	13.8	
	0.375	15.9	11.3	11.9	
	3.75	15.7	10.4	14.2	
	11.25	12.8	10.6	11.6	
	土壤 As(V)含量 (mg·kg ⁻¹) Soil As(V) content (mg·kg ⁻¹)	叶可溶性蛋白质含量 (mg·g ⁻¹) Leaves soluble protein content (mg·g ⁻¹)	叶 Pro 含量 (μg·g ⁻¹) Leaves Pro content (μg·g ⁻¹)	参考文献 References	
	0	5.18 ~ 6.10	121 ~ 142		
	5	5.25 ~ 6.01	125 ~ 170		
	10	5.95 ~ 7.14	162 ~ 186		
	30	2.25 ~ 3.99	76.5 ~ 120		

注: IAA 表示吲哚乙酸, IAAO 表示吲哚乙酸氧化酶, F_v/F_o 表示叶绿素荧光信号变化幅度, F_v/F_m 表示最大光化学量子产量, MDA 表示丙二醛, ROX 表示洛克沙肿, DMA 表示二甲砷酸钠三水合物, MMA 表示甲基砷酸钠, SOD 表示超氧化物歧化酶, POD 表示过氧化物酶, CAT 表示过氧化氢酶, APX 表示抗坏血酸过氧化物酶, Pro 表示脯氨酸。

Note: IAA stands for indole acetic acid, IAAO stands for indole acetic acid oxidase, F_v/F_o stands for change amplitude of chlorophyll fluorescence signal, F_v/F_m stands for maximum photochemical quantum yield, MDA stands for malondialdehyde, ROX stands for roxarsine, DMA stands for sodium dimethylarsenate trihydrate, MMA stands for sodium methylarsenate, SOD stands for superoxide dismutase, POD stands for peroxidase, CAT stands for catalase, APX stands for ascorbate peroxidase, and Pro stands for proline.

不同 As 形态对植物抗氧化酶活性的影响不同(表 3), As 化合物对生菜抗氧化酶活性的影响存在差异^[73], As(Ⅲ)对生菜叶 SOD 活性的影响(399 U·g⁻¹ vs. 665 U·g⁻¹)高于 As(V)处理(412 U·g⁻¹ vs. 489 U·g⁻¹)、MMA、DMA 和 ROX 处理, 与 As(Ⅲ)的高毒性有关。其他研究中, 桉和水烛 SOD、POD 和 CAT 活性变化随着 As(V)浓度的增加具有显著剂量效应关系($P<0.05$)^[77-78], 表明低浓度 As(V)可使

桉和水烛抗氧化酶活性增强, 超过一个阈值后氧化胁迫加剧, 抗氧化酶活性大幅降低。香根草酶活变化表明 As(V)刺激部分酶活性增强, 但清除氧化胁迫需多种酶联合作用, 酶活性缺失和降低表明香根草 ROS 清除能力受损; 相比香根草, 蜈蚣草拥有较高耐受范围, 50 mg·L⁻¹ As(V)处理亦使叶片 SOD、CAT 和 APX 活性显著提高(69%、32%、109%)^[79]。多种抗氧化酶活性增强表明 As 激发植物机体应激

反应,通过组建酶保护系统、提高抗氧化酶活性清除积累的 ROS;当 As 浓度超过耐受限度,植物便不能产生足够的抗氧化酶清除 ROS,ROS 亦降低抗氧化酶活性,诱发氧化损伤。

3.5 砷对植物渗透物质含量的影响

渗透物质(如可溶性蛋白、Pro 等)是机体进行新陈代谢的基础,可维持细胞正常膨压,保证正常生长和代谢。当植物受到 As 胁迫时细胞代谢增强,功能性蛋白含量增高,以调节细胞渗透压,稳定细胞膜、核酸等大分子物质构象,增强解毒;超过自身耐受后,细胞蛋白合成受阻、分解加速,氧化胁迫加剧,引起代谢紊乱^[80]。

不同 As 形态对植物渗透物质含量的影响不同(表 3),高浓度 As(Ⅲ)使生菜叶蛋白含量降低 25%,As(V)、MMA、DMA 和 ROX 浓度升高对植物体内蛋白质含量无显著影响($P<0.05$)^[73]。其他研究中,玉米和粟(*Setaria italica*)渗透物质含量变化亦具剂量-效应关系。As(V)浓度为 $2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 时,玉米可溶性蛋白含量无显著变化($11.9\sim 12.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ vs. $11.3\sim 11.7\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),Pro 含量增加($23.5\sim 26.2\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ vs. $27.5\sim 28.6\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),浓度为 $40\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 时,可溶性蛋白和 Pro 含量显著降低($P<0.05$)^[25]; $10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ As(V)处理亦促进粟可溶性蛋白和 Pro 积累,浓度为 $30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 时,粟中可溶性蛋白和 Pro 含量显著降低($P<0.05$)^[81],表明一定浓度 As 刺激使机体组织渗透物质含量增加,表明抗性增强^[82];As 浓度增高,渗透物质含量降低可能是胞内产生氧化胁迫、DNA 翻译和转录受扰、As 与—SH 结合导致蛋白质失活所致^[83]。

植物生长代谢相关生理生化指标包括内源激素含量、光合参数水平、MDA 含量、抗氧化酶活性、渗透物质含量等(表 3)。在一定程度上 As 可刺激自身代谢,超过一定浓度后引起形态结构、生物量分配和生理生化指标改变,长期高浓度胁迫易使抗性差植物受害,通过测定 As 胁迫下生理生化指标(内源激素、光合参数、MDA、抗氧化酶、渗透物质等)变化可以更全面了解植物生长代谢水平和受害状况。

4 砷对植物根际理化性质和微生物群落结构的影响(Effects of arsenic on rhizosphere physicochemical properties and microbial community structure)

4.1 砷对植物根际理化性质的影响

根际是植物与土壤紧密联系的区域,是土壤、植物、微生物相互作用的中心,根系可分泌各种次生代

谢物调控根际微生物的种类、数量和分布,土壤微生物通过趋化感应向富含分泌物的区域靠近,根系分泌物能为微生物提供营养,导致根际微生物群落显著高于非根际区域^[84]。

土壤组成方面,土壤有机质是土壤重要组成部分之一,有机质通过竞争、吸附、氧化还原等过程影响 As 的形态和迁移^[85],腐殖质可减少 As 的固相吸附并与 As 结合形成络合物^[86],根系分泌物黏胶质有利于土壤团聚体的形成,利于重金属固定,减少转移^[87]。微粒方面,同主族元素 As 和 P 在土壤特定吸附位点具有很强的竞争关系^[88],Ca 可与 P、As 形成 Ca-As-P 复合矿物^[89];As 亦可与电荷密度相似的无机阴离子竞争吸附位点,As(V)与碳酸盐(CO_3^{2-})竞争,As(Ⅲ)与硅酸($\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$)竞争等^[90];铁氢氧化物^[91]、锰氧化物^[92]和硫化物^[93]等亦会影响 As 的存在形式。根系分泌物方面,As 处理后蜈蚣草根系分泌物中有机酸(苹果酸、草酸、琥珀酸)、可溶性有机碳(dissolved organic carbon, DOC)浓度和根际 pH 值显著提高($P<0.05$)^[94];白羽扇豆(*Lupinus albus*)根系分泌物中黄酮化合物、氨基酸衍生物、皂苷等分泌亦显著增加($P<0.05$)^[95],蜈蚣草、白羽扇豆和三七根系^[96]通过根系分泌物络合重金属降低其毒性。

As 胁迫下根际部分理化性质的改变和根系有机酸、氨基酸和可溶性糖等物质的分泌可显著改变根周理化性质,包括影响 As 的有效性、pH 值、含氧量等^[97],促进 PGPB 于根际定殖,根周微生物亦可通过吸附、沉淀等方式与 As 发生反应,影响根际土壤中 As 的形态转变及植物对 As 的吸收,根际微生物受根际环境和根际分泌物的影响,与植物形成协同作用共同应对胁迫^[87]。

4.2 砷对植物根际菌和内生菌群落的影响

PGPB 指生活在土壤、机体内或附生在植物根系范围,对植物生长具有促进作用的有益菌统称,它们具有固 N、溶 P、解 K、产 IAA 等能力^[98],在协助植物获取营养物质、调控抗氧化酶系统、减轻 As 积累等方面具有重要作用^[99]。As 毒性导致特定微生物进化了独特的耐 As 机制,As 胁迫下探究 PGPB 群落的变化对于理解微生物缓解 As 胁迫的作用机理具有重要意义。

根际 PGPB 中,嗜纤维菌科(Cytophagaceae)和链霉菌属(*Streptomyces* sp.)具有高效 As 甲基化能力^[100-101];黄色考克氏菌(*Kocuria flava*)和越南芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus vietnamensis*)通过产 IAA 实现促生^[102];阿

氏芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus aryabhattai*)展现产 IAA、铁载体, 溶 P 等能力^[103]; 弯曲芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus flexus*)具产 IAA、溶 P、氧化 As(Ⅲ)为 As(V)的能力, 可提高水稻根系和秸秆生物量(14.6% ~ 32.2%; 3% ~ 16%), 并降低秸秆 As 富集^[104], 实现促生作用; 黄色杆菌科(Xanthobacteraceae)亦具氧化 As(Ⅲ)至 As(V)的能力^[105]。丛枝菌根真菌(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)通过改善机体对 P 的吸收、As 甲基化等方面亦实现促生、增强 As 抗性的作用^[106]。

内生菌定殖于植物组织胞内和胞间, 作为植物机体内的重要成员, 内生菌在与宿主长期协同进化中形成了互利共生的友好关系, 宿主植物为内生菌生长提供稳定的环境和营养, 内生菌通过分泌代谢物调节宿主生长和生理生化活动, 现已证明在促生、降低 As 毒害等方面内生菌亦具同根际菌相似的重要作用^[2,107]。抗 As 兼性内生菌液化沙雷氏菌(*Serratia liquefaciens*)可降低土壤有效 As 含量(27% ~ 46%), 增加根系表面 As 吸附(24% ~ 70%)^[108]; 根瘤菌属(*Rhizobium*)、德沃斯氏菌属(*Devosia*)和 *Ohtaewangia* sp. 通过固 N、产 IAA、氧化作用等方面实现促生和增强 As 抗性^[109-111]; 寡养单胞菌属(*Stenotrophomonas*)通过氧化作用亦可降低 As 毒性^[112]。

微生物群落变化可能与根际和内生环境改变相关, 不同环境对微生物建立具有差异性, 植物选择性富集多种根际和内生 PGPB, PGPB 在促进生长、物质氧化还原、砷磷流动、碳氮固定等方面具有积极作用, 这对植物自身生存具有重要意义。

5 结论与展望(Conclusion and prospect)

本文基于前期研究成果, 分析了 As 对植物生长、营养元素吸收、生理生化及微生物群落的影响与机制。通常, 多数植物将 As 蓄积于地下部, 转运系数<1, 一定浓度 As 可促进植物生长, 超过阈值浓度则产生强烈抑制作用。As 可影响植物对营养元素的吸收, 且不同 As 形态影响不同, 部分营养元素含量升高可能与 As 解毒有关。As 可诱导植物生长代谢相关生理生化指标(IAA、光合参数、MDA、抗氧化酶、渗透物质)变化。此外, As 通过与土壤颗粒、化合物、根系分泌物等作用引起根际环境变化, 可招募特异性 PGPB 定殖, 进而促进植物生长。

然而, 目前关于 As 与植物的研究主要集中于常见作物(如玉米、水稻、小麦等), 对超积累植物生理生化研究、不同 As 化合物作用差异、遗传和分子生物学调控及耐性机制等的研究相对较少, 后续研

究可关注:(1)从分子生物学角度, 结合基因组学、蛋白质组学等技术探究 As 胁迫下植物代谢机制差异;(2)As 与根际环境及根系分泌物的相互作用, 分析植物的耐 As 机制。

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